

- (iii) Vinayaka Missions Medical College,
- (iv) Aarupadai Veedu Medical College,
- (v) Puducherry Institute of Medical Sciences & Research,
- (vi) Sri Manakula Vinayagar Medical College & Hospital,
- (vii) Sri Venkateswaraa Medical College, Hospital & Research Centre and
- (viii) Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences.

(e) There are 200 PG seats in JIPMER, which is an Institute of National Importance under the Ministry. The UT of Puducherry has informed that no PG seats have been allocated to Government by the Private Medical Colleges.

#### **Monitoring of patient care quality and clinical governance**

1569. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a standardised or uniform patient care system existing in the country;
- (b) whether there is any core guideline which a patient care centre has to adhere to;
- (c) whether the Health Ministry has received or published any outcome data on patient care or treatment in India; and
- (d) whether there exists any statutory system to monitor the quality of patient care and clinical governance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) In the Public Health System, the Health Care is stratified into three levels across the country - Primary, Secondary and Tertiary and by and large, this system is followed throughout the country. Further, the Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and also notified the Clinical Establishments (central Government) Rules, 2012. These *inter alia* seek to prescribe the Minimum Standards of facilities and services for all Clinical Establishments.

Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) Guidelines for each level of Health Facilities were published in the 2007 and subsequently revised in 2012. These guidelines are

required to be followed by the States/UTs, while planning for the new health facilities. Further, Minimum Standards and Standard Treatment Guidelines have been prepared by the National Council for Clinical Establishments. These are available on website <http://clinicalestablishments.nic.in>.

(c) Health is a State subject. No such data is maintained centrally.

(d) The Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishment Act and States have been requested to adopt this Act. The Ministry has also rolled-out National Quality Assurance Programme, under which, Quality Standards for District Health Centres, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Urban Primary Health Centres have been formulated. The Quality Standards for District Hospitals have also received International Accreditation by International Society for Quality in Healthcare (ISQua) during current year. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), states have been supported for implementing these Quality Standards at the Public Health Facilities.

#### **Disease control strategies to control malaria**

1570. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Health Organization has declared Sri Lanka as a Malaria free country whereas India has reported more than 4,71,000 cases of Malaria during the current year;

(b) whether Government has any plan to change or review the present disease control strategies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes. The World Health Organization has declared Sri Lanka as Malaria free country. A total of 7,42,764 nos. of Malaria cases in the country have been reported by the States/UTs during the current year (up to September, 2016).

(b) and (c) The Government of India has changed the strategy from malaria control to malaria elimination which has been reviewed at various levels. The details are as under:-

1. The Government of India has launched National Framework for Malaria Elimination 2016-30 in February, 2016 targeting elimination of malaria by 2030.